spar and one or two trunks; and, although much bruised and lacerated by the waves driving her against the rocks, she reached the With much presence of mind, she saved from the waves a portion of the cargo of the vessel, which floated to the island as soon as the vessel went to pieces, which it did soon after Miss Richardson left it. Fortunately, the articles thus saved consisted of bales of buffalorobes, eight barrels of sugar, twelve barrels of flour, kegs of lard, boxes dry goods, herrings, candles, ready-made clothing, blankets, &c., &c. The cargo of the lost vessel, consisting as it did of supplies for distant settlers, Government troops, Indians, and miners, was most provi-dentially the means of preserving her life. With the energy of a genuine Western woman, Miss Richardson at once set to work constructing a rude hut out of fragment of the wreck which strewed the shore of the island. This she covered with sand to the depth of a foot, and lined with buffalo-robes, and made a door out of the ottoms of old trunks and boxes, having found among the articles washed on shore the con-tents of a carpenter's chest. Drift wood and the low scrubby nished her with fuel, and she added to her sup ply of stores all the fish that she could catch with

ade hooks and lines.

Alone upon this desert island, without once bearing the sound of any other voice than her own, suffering terribly during the long Arctic winters of Lake Supeior, this woman lived for three long years. She states that during these three years she saw but seven vessels, and they either did not see or wholly disregarded her signals. Without books, and exposed to every ceivable privation, this unfortunate woman dragged out a terrible existence on a most in

hospitable island. On the 25th of February last, however, the island was visited by six Menomie Indians, who had passed from the British shore of Lake Superior, partly on the ice and partly in their bark where the English officer in command treated her with great humanity, until the Lake became open, when he forwarded her to her relatives in Cleveland.—Richmond Examiner.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

To ADVERTISERS. Business men will find it gr their advantage to advertise in the Era. Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & Co., are our authorized advertising ents for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park Mount Union, Ohio.

UTAH.

The Administration has been greatly magnified by its pensioned organs, during the past year, for its dextrous management of the Utah difficulties. The late Washington Union, the New York Herald, and the lesser lights of the party, persuaded themselves, and would have persuaded the country, that the profound wisdom and statesmanship of Mr. Buchanan had restored peace and order to that distracted Territory, and were rapidly undermining its heathenish custom of polygamy. But unluckily these fine dreams of peace and progress have been dissolved into nothingness by the stern realities revealed in the latest news from that quarter. The Governors, Judges, and military chiefs, sent out by the President, have not only failed to restore peace to the Mormons, but they have fallen to wrangling among themselves. No Administration could be more unfortunate in the selection of Territorial officers indeed almost without an exception. the Territorial appointees of the President and of his predecessor have been unfortunate, if of Austria, is incited by the desire to enlarge was the case with several of the Kansas Gov-

It was with much difficulty that he could persuade any respectable man to take the place; and it would be surprising, if, under such cir- be doubted. cumstances, the selection-if the dernier resort may be called a selection-had turned out to be the most fitting. His judges, we believe, have been appointed under similar embarrassments. In the appointment of a military commander, he has less excuse for failure, as the obey orders. But, from whatever cause, the among the despots, great and small, as a South will be seen that the Enquirer now prefers the result is utter failure. Anarchy reigns in Utah. Carolina slaveholder would parcel out his plantthe most horrid crimes with impunity, and the

Governor Cumming and General Johnston have a misunderstanding. So far from sustain- whole object in ruling is to extort money from lights of modern sham Democracy. Why in worth of the confidence ing, they are counteracting each other. The their impoverished subjects. Governor, in like manner, has a bitter feud with the judges, and, so far from aiding them in stances; but it will not be without its compenbringing the iniquitous polygamists to justice, sations to the people of Europe, if it results in Le ke, are to be thrown down, and those of

each other, could not restore peace and law to nean, with the single exception of Sardinia, is can Democracy be surrendered. Utah. Mormonism is a monstrous combina- governed by despots, with nearly or quite untion of sensuality and religious enthusiasm or limited power; and a change for the worse, in foll ws. The writer is recommending a course fanaticism. Its leaders are wily, reckless, and this age of intelligence and public opinion, is of sading to the youth of Virginia and the unscrupulous. They mean to use the power scarcely possible. they have over the popular heart for the gratification of their passions, at any sacrifice of improvement in Europe, particularly in Gerjustice and decency. The case of Mormon bar-barity which we record in our news department ments. Every petty despot has his separate the pressing the pression that the pression that the is a legitimate fruit of this system. So long as revenue system, his custom-houses, and army the Mormons are permitted to make their own of officials, to arrest the ingress and egress of laws, without revision by the Federal Governormerce and travel, and thereby to fetter the "There is no regal road to mathematics," ment, this state of things will continue to exist. industry of the people. "Popular sovereignty" is at the root of the The greatest blessing of the American Union evil. If the Federal Government stultifies itself, and that which contributes most largely to its and permits the first handful of settlers in a prosperity, is the unlimited freedom of trade Territory as large as France or Austria to fix which exists throughout its widely-extended forever its laws and institutions, there is no territories; and the converse of the proposition heathen abomination that may not take root in is fully sustained by the condition of Europe, our soil. Polygamy, with its train of immoral- where the subdivisions and restrictions upon ity and degeneracy, even Cannibalism and trade have retarded progress. A war which Thugism, may be legalized in our Territories, shall break up this system, and bring each naunder the plausible theory which demagogues tionality under one Government, will be a tion thereto, Bohn's Classical Library Edition, invented for the extension of our own form of grand march in the road of progress, civiliza- price \$1.25, to be had in any of the Northern heathenism. The Federal Government should tion, and freedom. The Austrian despotism at once wipe out the infernal system of polyga- is an aggregation of discordant nationalities. my by Congressional prohibition; and every With a German element as its base, it holds in man found with more than one wife should be subjection, by the power of the sword, Hungabrought to condign punishment under the com- rians, Italians, Poles, Sclavonians, and we as old and as natural as man, and did not origmon law. Polygamy should be outlawed. No know not how many other races, all differing polygamist should be treated as a citizen, or in language and institutions. The House of permitted to vote or sit on a jury. Infamous Hapsburg, which is but a synonym for austerity crimes usually carry with them this depriva- and despotism, has for centuries been laboring tion of civil rights, and Government is called to assimilate these discordant materials into upon by the highest obligations of Christian one homogeneous nationality. Its instrucivilization to place polygamy in the category ment of assimilation is simply brute force.

on law? And cannot Congress prohibit and punish crimes in the Territories which are verity. erimes in the States? In North Carolina, bigit is punished as a felony. Is not the marriage relation a State institution which Congress may protect in the Territories? Or is Slavery the

t. It might pretond submission, 's as degrading as it is galling,

Cumming was merely duped by it. Judge Eckart saw the real state of the case, and, atempting like an honest man to do his duty, was abandoned by the President. Col. Johnston would not be deceived; hence the trouble between him and Governor Cumming. Jud a Cradlebaugh also attempted to do his duty, at 1 Governor again interposed in behalf of the rebellious power-and Mr. Buchanan, rather than acknowledge that he had been deceived in claiming so soon the suppression of the Mornon nuisance, was disposed to stand by the deuded Governor. Not the United States officers or the Federal judges were to be blamed but the Administration and its Governor.

WARLIKE NEWS FROM EUROPE. The reader will find in our columns to-day

fuller details of the European news than we usually find consistent with our limited space. The probabilities of war are imminent, and it is highly probable that the next arrival will bring us the declaration of war on the part of Austria against Sardinia. It is the universal belief, that if war break

out, it will not be confined to Austria and Sar-

dinia. Indeed, the latter Power, which is but

third rate in the scale of European importance,

would never venture to provoke hostilities with

Austria, without assurances of support from some one or more of the first-rate Powers. This assurance she has received from France, at least, and it is believed that she will have the sympathy, if not the active support, of Russia. The latter Power intervened ten years ago to suppress the Hungarian revolution, and thereby prevent the dissolution of the Austrian Empire. She was rewarded by the coalition of Austria with England and France, in their late war with Russia. In addition to this motive of revenge, Russia will now be stimulated to take sides against Austria in consequence of the commercial privileges granted to her in the Mediterranean by Sardinia. Prussia, it is said, will support Austria, but it is more probable that she will remain neutral. Nations are too wise to go to war to prevent possible encroachments upon their rights; and Prussia, certainly, has no immediate ground for complaint. France will support the brunt of the war. Next to Sardinia, she is most deeply interested in resisting the encroachments of Austria. The treaty of 1815, between the allied conquerors of Napoleon, is a standing insult and menace to France. By it she was shorn of her immemo rial territorial rights : and Austria was invested with a foothold in Italy, with a view to repel the advances of France. That treaty conceder to Austria the sovereignty over Lombardy, Venice, and other Italian provinces and towns and she has not scrupled to go beyond the let ter of the treaty, by assuming authority over the adjacent provinces, which, by the treaty, were to be treated as independent. These nominally independent provinces, as well as those which were cruelly subjected to the despotic rule of Austria, intensely hate that Power. and yearn for Italian independence and nation-

ment, bordering on revolt. Sardinia, besides being moved to resist the encroachments of Austria by a feeling of in security, and danger to her independence, is at the same time stimulated by ambition to add to her dominions those fair provinces of Italy

France, in addition to her jealousy and hatred not grossly incompetent. If a man of ability her borders on the side of Savoy. The latter is and vigor has oscasionally been selected, he now a province of Sardinia, but separated from dinian armies, may take place. We believe has been thrown aside for that very reason, as the bulk of the nation by the Alps. It would seem, geographically, to belong to France. It support of Sardinia in the approaching conflict. But whether Louis Napoleon's ambition will be satisfied with so small a slice of territory may

> Should war break out, as now seems highly probable, the whole map of Europe may be remodelled as the result of it. The present distribution of territories between the parties to

War is a terrible calamity, under any circum- will as the principles of Democracy repudiabreaking up the rule of Austria over Italy, and me archists, despots, and advocates of Slavery. But we are free to confess that the best offi- otherwise remodelling the map of Europe. The sa tituted, in the name of all that is candid

of crimes which render its perpetrators unworthy of citizenship.

The attempt has been to force the German language, manners, and institutions, upon all the different nations, not by equal laws and the language, manners, and institutions, upon all the different nations, not by equal laws and the language, manners, and institutions, upon all the different nations, not by equal laws and the language, manners, and institutions, upon all language, manners, and institutions, upon all language, manners, and institutions, upon all language, with the different nations, not by equal laws and the language, manners, and institutions, upon all language, up polygamy, and even bigamy, is a felony at cultivation of reciprocal trade and intercourse. but by military edicts, enforced with brutal se-

We are no admirers of Louis Napoleon; amy is punished with death. In all the States but he will render a great service to humanity if he aid in overthrowing this Austrian despot-

The Government of Italy, with the exception only domestic institution which is entitled to of the Sardinian portion of it, could not be worse than it is. We have already spoken of that which is subjected to the sway of Austria. tained the coercive policy recommended by the The States of the Church are in a still worse President, we took the ground that there could condition. The iron rule of a military despot be no compromise made with Mormonism. In is hard to bear; but a Government of a coritself, it was a rebellion against the Federal rupt priesthood, sustained by foreign bayonets, glutted with stuff from Virginia.—Ceredo Cres-

But the most bloody despetism of all is that of Naples, which embraces southern Italy and the Island of Sicily. Thousands of the best men in the Kingdom have been imprisoned in the dungeons of the capital for the crime of breathing an aspiration for liberty, or, in many in stances, for being suspected of that high offence No such tyranny as that practiced by the Nea Col. Johnston promptly sustained him, but the politan Government had been heard of it Southern Europe for centuries, if we except the brief reign of terror in France, during the revo

The overthrow of these base and despicable yrannies in Central and Southern Italy cannot fail to result in good. It is believed that Murat, whose mother was a sister of the great Napoleon, and whose father was appointed King of Naples by that great conqueror, is ambitious of regaining the Kingdom. He will be sustained by his cousin Louis Napoleon in this enterprise, as well for the sake of making Naples a dependency of France, as with a view to the elevation of his own family at the expense of the Bourbons. Any change will be for the better, but we should prefer seeing the whole of Italy united under one Government; and the next best thing would be union with Sardinia. With such an addition of territory, Sardinia would at owce take rank as a first-rate Power in Europe, with twenty odd millions of inhabitants. It is now the most liberal Government on the continent, with a wise and liberal King, and at once the most able and liberal statesman in Europe, Count Cayour, at the head of affairs. Under such auspices, Italy would be regenerated and rejuvenated. The lethargy of despotism would be cast aside, and the aspirations of her people for liberty and progress would be crowned with

England has no special interest in the conti ental embroilment, and the people sympathize with the one side or the other, according to their partisan affinities with the liberal cause or with despotism. The present Tory Government for maintaining the existing state of things. It cannot think of undoing the work of its Tory predecessors at the conclusion of the war o 1815. In other words, it is anxious to see Aus tria retain its foothold in Italy. The conservative opposition, we believe, coincides to a certain extent with the Government on this point while the people of England, true to their in stinctive love of freedom, give their sympathies to Sardinia and the Italians. This question of preference for Austrian despotism or Italian edom may be a leading issue in the approaching Parliamentary elections. In any event, England will prepare for the contingeney of war, but will probably observe an armed

The question naturally arises, how will a Eupean war affect the material welfare of the ited States? We are entirely without the ale of European entanglements; and whatever way be the sympathies of our people, we canunder any supposable circumstances, be duced to take a part in the wars of the other hemisphere. Such a course would be a departure from our well-settled policy, and it would the extreme of folly to adopt it. But we shall nevertheless have a deep personal conality. They desire to be annexed to Sardinia, cern in a war which must so materially affect Democracy shall have been overthrown, and and are in a perpetual state of feverish excitethe markets of the world.

> A maritime war would throw great obstacles in the way of trade. Such would be a war be- Justice. Under a wise Administration of the tween England and France. But a purely Federal Government, on maxims of Liberty, not improbable that, by the interruption to production and trade on the Continent, a greatly enhanced demand for American grain it seems not improbable that the grain and provision producing sections of our country will reap temporary advantage from a European conflict. But no good man will welcome war, with all its horrors to another people, for the

JEFFERSON REPUDIATED.

We find the following formal repudiation of artificial. There is nothing natural or just in Tomas Jefferson as a political teacher, in a officers of the army have no discretion but to it. Provinces and peoples are parcelled out regent number of the Richmond Enquirer. It The detestable polygamists are perpetrating ations and negroes among his children. The hero is Frederick the Great; and of Aristotle, voice of the people was not heard. The most | who lived a dependant upon the bounty of Government officials, instead of combining intense and abiding feelings of human nature Pilip of Macedon, an absolute monarch, and their varied powers to restore peace and order, were utterly disregarded, in subjecting men of educated his son Alexander in those despotic thing are like each other, is vindicated in the one race and language to the sway of despots, foreign to them in these particulars, whose the name of common sense is not the name as

Te quote from the article in the Enquirer as One of the great hindrances to progress and so verboard without ceremony:

sesides the pressing emergencies of the

nor to anything else. It matters very little us,' we would advise the student not to begin with Southern works, but to read, first, the the Christian authority for Slavery, with the texs referred to by him; Miss Murray's travels in the Southern States; Rev. Nehemiah Adams's uth-side view of Slavery; Aristotle's Politics Mr. Nott, of Boston; afterwards, the Latter Day

Pamphlets,' by Mr. Carlyle. "Aristotle gives the most satisfactory theory of the origin of society. He maintains that it is inate by compact, as taught by Rousseau, Locke Tom Paine, Jefferson, Blackstone, and others This is the first great question, upon which de-pends the solution of the subject of domestic

Slavery, and also of human equality.

"After having read these works, the student will be prepared to take up the defence of Slaville and the student state of the stat very, as maintained by Southern writers. the same subject; also, 'Sociology for the South' and 'Cannibals All,' by George Fitz hugh; and Scriptural Defence of Slavery, by Stringfellow. All these gentleme are Virginians, and their works, we presume, may be had of A. Morris, bookseller and publisher, Richmond, Virginia.

JERSEY FARMERS COMING TO VIRGINIA .-We find it stated in our exchanges that a number of New Jersey farmers and others, who have been raising vegetables near New York city, have determined to sell out there, and remove to the Old Dominion. They are compelled to this step, owing to the fact that, through the difference in climate they cannot compelled to the fact that, through the difference in climate they cannot compelled to the fact that, through the difference in climate they cannot compelled to encamp, in consequence of the oppressiveness of the heat. Here the General passed them, and, upon his agrival at Cumber-

MEXICO.

We give full details in another column of the recent battles in Mexico. Notwithstanding the repulse of the Liberals from the capital, the triumph of the priestly party is but local, and is believed to be but temporary. The Juarez or Liberal Government is in the ascendant in most of the States, and, having the hearty support of the masses, it is destined to triumph at no distant day. It will be seen that the Government of Miramon, when informed of the recognition of the Juarez Government by the United States, at once proceeded to expel our Consul from the capital. This might furnish the Administration with ground for intervention, under other circumstances; but the act of recognising the rival Government makes it, and not the aggressor upon our rights, responsible for all injuries which our citizens may suffer in Mexico. On the same principle, we must look to the Liberal Government for redress in the cases of the Americans who were murdered in cold blood by the triumphant Miramon party at the capital. The legitimate course for obtaining redress under the circumstances will be for our Government to demand apology and satisfaction from the Liberal Government, whose sovereignty we acknowledge, and call upon it to punish Miramon and his party as revolted subjects. The Government of this country can take no notice of the Miramon Government, without ignoring that of Juarez, which it so lately acknowledged, and any invasion of Mexican territory to take the law into our own hands would be treating our new allies with equal disembarrassment is to be disposed of. We have seen so many liberal and anti-lib-

eral Governments rise and fall in Mexico within the last few years, that we have no special confidence in that which has recently been recognised by the American Minister at Vera Cruz. It may triumph over the Church party'; but not many months will elapse before it will be overthrown by some new faction, with some new motto to catch the popular applause. We see no hope for Mexico, except in its subjugation by the United States or England. bether it would redound to our permanent advantage to accept that fine country as a boon, with the drawback of its present population upon its soil, may well be doubted. Aunexation would probably promote our material prosperity, as it would that of Mexico; but the effect of adding a dezen Mexican States to the Union, peopled by degraded, priest-ridden, semi-barbarians, could scarcely fail to deterio rate our political and moral character as a nation, low as they now are, under the rule of the Slave Democracy. We say this, without reference to the question of Slavery. The Mexicans, admitted into the Union as States in their present condition, would be the sport of demagogues of the basest stamp, and the party which should offer to make the greatest concessions to their superstitious prejudices would command the undivided vote of

If it shall ever be the destiny of Mexico to fall into the possession of the United States, we trust that it will be when the present Slave when the country and its Government shall be restored to their pristine love of Liberty and England and France, at perfect liberty to pur- from anarchy and barbarism. But, under duce us to the Mexican level.

The Nashville Republican Banner, the organ of John Bell, is spoiling all the fine prospects While Mr. Bell is hobnobbing with the Republicans and semi-Republicans of Pennsylvania and New York, his organ is denouncing "Black Republicans" as being no better than the Black Democracy; and the great original sin of each of these parties, according to the Republican Banner, is the fact that they trace their origin to Thomas Jefferson, who is denounced as an " accomplished and most ineffable demagogue."

"The Democratic party claims Thomas Jefferson as its father, founder, and oracle. We admit the claim, and clearly perceive the linea-

ments of the sire in his offspring.
"The Republican party—the Black Republican party—claim him also as parent and law-giver. The similitude is not less striking in this branch of the family. The mathematical worthy of the confidence of national, Unionloving, Constitution-loving men. It is only necessary to point to this prominent resemlance, to perceive that they are twins, equally

We deny that Mr. Jefferson founded the present so-called Democratic party, which has cers in the world, cordially co-operating with Continent, from the White Sea to the Mediterra- an straight-forward, let the name of Republi- no affinity whatever with his principles. Mr. and laboring men may take warning from the Jefferson was anti-Slavery, while the modern above. They subject themselves to imprison-Slave Democracy is intensely pro-Slavery. Mr. ment in Mississippi, on suspicion of being un-Jefferson was the friend of State Rights; the friendly to Slavery. It is also evident, from the free from Sham Democracy of to-day, according to Henry above statement, that the suspicion was founded hinder them from joining in it untrammelled

> lican, insisted that the Executive and Congress had an equal right with the Supreme Court to determine constitutional questions, and that the thoriy, as well profane as divine, entitle it to States possessed a still higher right of interpre-States possessed a still higher right of interpretation than either of these co-ordinate departitions that the Knickerbocker, the poem "Hesperia" is ments of the Federal Government. The Dem. Rev. J. H. Helmer; "Over the Phari ocratic party, on the contrary, insists that the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the conder we pursue in continuing it. As it is diffi- troverted powers of the Federal and State juriscult, however, to see ourselves as others see us, we would advise the student not to begin dictions are absolute and final, precluding all Wanderings," by Rev. A. B. Morse; "Soul thority, but the whole people. Every man is deaounced as a traitor, by the official and other organs of the Administration, who ventures to is by Dr. David W. Cheever; doubt the correctness of a Supreme Court decision. The Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we who has hitherto contributed to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we will be a supplied to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we will be a supplied to the columns of the Republican Banner knows that we will be a supplied to the columns of the Republican Banner knows the Republican Banner kn speak the simple truth in this matter, and it should retract its imputation upon the memory of Jefferson which is implied in the statement of Jefferson which is implied in the statement Bears," by F. H. Underwood; "Inscription for the statement of Jefferson which is implied in the statement of Jefferson w that the present debauched, apostate, and Sla- an Alms Chest," by Dr. T. W. Parsons; very-propagating Demogratic party has any affinity with the great apostle of Liberty.

The following paragraph from the Republican Banner will leave no doubt upon the mind of any one about the paternity of the party to which Mr. Bell and his organ belong. It is a frank avowal of Federalism, and we are sorry to add that modern Federalism, like Journal of Commerce; "The Merchant," by J modern Democracy, has sadly degenerated. D. Sherwood; "Burning of Saltone Villa," Hamilton, though a latitudinarian in his constitutional theories, with a strong bias for the English form of Government, was a great and Ruth Harper; "Lynch Law," by J. Tidball manly patriot, and a friend to civil liberty. "Criticism Forestalled," by D. R. Castleton This cannot be said of those who have inherited his constitutional theories, and who now liams; claim him as a patron saint. The modern Conservatives, with a dozen aliases are one and all Pro-Slavery, with no manly yearnings for the liberation of the race, or for the progress sary of the arrival of Gen. Braddock at Fort of civilization. The best that can be said of Cumberland. On the 26th of April, 1755, the them is, that they are for letting things alone. The Republican Banner says, alluding to Jef-

might promote his Presidential aspirations in

mas and issues at the present day, and are frequently not less successful than their father in deluding the people and achieving success. For though the luminous intellect of Hamilton at once perceived the falsity and perpicious character of this doctrine, and in his argument in favor of the constitutionality of the United States Bank, he exposed it thoroughly and effectively, yet the apostle of Democracy and Black Republicanism succeeded in overmastering his giant competitor, and attained the Pres-

MASSACHUSETTS. We regret to say that a sharp contest is go on in Massachusetts within the ranks of the Republican party. The question at issue is presented in the proposed amendment of the astitution which prohibits foreign-born citizens from voting for two years after their nat- between Mr. Douglas and the President. But uralization under the laws of the United States. It is much to be regretted that the State which been foremost in extending the guaranties of Freedom to the fullest extent to the despised and down-trodden black race, should be behind even the slaveholding South in liberality to adopted citizens of our own race. It is admit ted that abuses in the exercise of the elective franchise exist, which should be corrected.

Senator Wilson, in an able letter on this sub iect, heretofore referred to, says :

"This two years' amendment is intended t correct an admitted evil. During the past few years, a practice has grown up which must receive the condemnation of men who wish to keep our elections free from falsehood, fraud respect. We feel curious to know how the and corruption. I refer to the practices of par ty committees, by which men are hunted up. rushed in crowds to the courts, and their natur alization papers procured and paid for by such committees, to affect a pending election. The effect of this pernicious practice is to induce, in some cases, falsehood and fraud, and to make many of the men thus naturalized the tools o the men who pay for their papers. The advo cates of this two years' amenda its adoption will tend to correct these abuses, and many good men will vote for its adoption who have no prejudice against men born in other lands. Did the proposed amendment re quire only of the adopted citizen a residen one year in the State after naturalization, be fore he could exercise the right of suffrage, the same time now required of native-born cit zens in other States, or six months' residence the town, the same time now required of o wn native-born citizens, all the benefits hoped for by the advocates of this amendment would secured, and little if any opposition would made to it from any quarter of the country t the amendment in its present form seems to have an invidious and offensive distinction against men who were born in other lands.'

ates have sent to Massachuestts formal proests, in the name of the common cause of Re ublicanism, against the ratification of this roposition. Apart from the local injustice it will inflict upon the adopted citizens of Massasetts, its effect upon the character of the arty throughout the Union, as the conservator universal Freedom, will be injurious. The Sham Democracy, in spite of their affected regard for foreign-born citizens, pray earnestly turns. r the adoption of this two years' amendment the Republicans of Massachusetts. They willing to see thousands of their dear friends lisfranchised, in order thereby to inflict damage pon the Republican party. We have heard it uggested that the remnant of the servile Deocracy which still exists in Massachusetts continental war will leave our best customers, we cannot doubt that Mexico may be redeemed the proposed amendment, in order to bring disgrace upon the Republicans.

The Republicans of Iowa and other Western

ence to this matter; and we are gratified to The Opposition party agreed to that resolution, reorganized and came up to the assault again, perceive that other leading Republicans, here and stood with them upon it. What, then, was and passed over the outer Government work.

[Since writing the above, the election has taken place, and the result would seem to be the reverse of what we had hoped.]

RUNAWAY AND NEGRO THIEF ARRESTED .-The Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle of April 15 has the following : " On Tuesday morning last. Mr. Panky, living six miles south of this place, arrested the negro boy Aleck, a runaway, and a white man by the name of D. D. Huldre whom the boy says decoyed him off under the romise of taking him to a free State, after said oy had run away from his owner, Mrs. Martha tewart, living near Fayette, Jefferson county,

"The man Huldron says he is from Chowan, North Carolina; that he had been working for the past winter at the sugar-making business in ouisiana, but that he is a shoemaker by trade. He was rather shabbily dressed, wears a heavy beard and moustache, and accounted for the negro being found in his possession by saying that the negro came to him on the high road asking his protection to Jackson-after reachable tale. He had an examination before W. Dunn, Esq., and was committed on suspi-cion, in default of bail."—Port Gibson (Miss.)

A. Wise, is more Federal than Adams or Ham- upon the testimony of the negro slave, rebutted ilton. Mr. Jefferson, as a State Rights Repub- by the denial of the white shoemaker.

THE MONTHLIES.

The prominent contributors to our magazine of the California reminiscences of Dr. J. W. Palmer; "Literary Puffing" is by Park Benja- tion: "My Cousin's Secret," by Miss Fletcher further dispute, and binding, not only all in authority, but the whole people. Every man is do.

Conflicts," from the German of Paul Heine.

Dr. Osgood concludes in this number his essay. on "Dante from the Modern Point of View." In the Atlantic Monthly, the "Gymnasium

> Walker of the Snow," by Mr. Stanley, of Can-ada. Mr. Kirk finishes his review of Wilson's "Mexico," and the other reviews are prepared by Messrs. O'Brien, Holmes, Hill, Sti

In Harper's, "Miss Poppelle's Lamentable Complaint" is by Miss Rose Terry; "Flies," by Mrs. C. Taylor; "Loungings prints of Pioneers," by Charles Hallock, of the Miss (?) E. P. Leonard; "Quarantine and Ventilation," by Dr. Reid; "In the Old Church Tower," by T. B. Aldrich; "The Rothsays," by "Such a Mistake," by Miss Catherine F. W. "The Golden Elephant," by Oharles Nordhoff. Mr. Thackeray contributes four nev

Tuesday of last week was the 104th annive rear guard of his army left Oldtown for the fort, and, after marching about nine miles, were the difference in climate, they cannot get the bulk of their truck into market until it is competition with Alexander Hamilton. His offspring, in imitation of the parent, are given is now the junction of Washington and Smalloffspring, in imitation of the parent, are given is now the junction of Washington and Small to the same art of propagating fallacious dog-wood streets, in Cumberland.

REUNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Washington States of Monday adopts a Green, of Missouri, has proposed a compromise between Donglas and the Administration, on the basis that "all discussion upon intervention and nou-intervention" is to be dropped copies the following from the President's orendorsement:

" On this position we plant ourselves. The abstract question of protection to slave property in the Territories by Congress on the one hand, and the power of the people of a Territory to adopt unfriendly legislation on the other, are not living issues.

So the entente cordiale is at last established where will Mr. Forney go?

A VETO VETOED,-The Board of Aldermen of this city, Monday, passed the seventh ward market-house and Washington Asylum bills over Mayor Berret's veto, with only one dissenting vote. The Board also passed the annual tax bill at sixty cents, five of which are for publie school purposes.

The following items have been telegraphed

abroad from this city Washington, May 5 .- Official advices eived from Vera Cruz mention as a rumor that the principal cause of Gen. Degollado's retreat was the destruction of his ammunition by the explosion of a shell at Tacubaya. The only cities in possession of Miramon are Codora, Orizaba, and Mexico. Three thousand troops under Gen. Ampudia were marching toward the last-named city, and Gen. Garcia was moving in the same direction, by way of Huasteca, with 1,500 men. These would be joined b ,000 men from San Luis Potosi, togethe with Degollado's forces and others from the onth. The reactionary army in the city of Mexico does not number more than 6,000 men

The Juarez Government speaks in confident erms of their ability to conquer the capital.

Col. Carlos Butterfield has obtained from the luarez Government an extension of the time for commencing his contract for his mail service between the United States and Mexican

It is known here that our Government can btain a right of way over Mexican territory to Gulf of California. The importance of such an arrangement has for months occupied the attention of our Government, especially with reference to saving the time and expense in curred in the transportation of supplies and coops to the Pacific coast. It is highly probable that these subjects will be embraced in the instructions to our Minister, Mr. McLane, as calculated to strengthen the friendship between

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION-OPPOSITION TRI-UMPHANT.—The election on Tuesday the 3d inst., in Philadelphia, passed off very quietly, and resulted in the success of the People's party. There is considerable falling off in the aggregate vote polled. Below will be found the full re-

City Treasurer .- Brown, P., 25,840; McClintock, D., 23,566. Brown's majority, 2,274. under date of April 18, gives the following high-Commissioner.—Neal, P., 26,051; Borie, D., ly interesting particulars of the battles for the 3,176. Neal's majority, 2,875. Mayor 1858 .- Henry, P., 33,176; Vanx. D. 29,068. Henry's majority, 4,703.

TENNESSEE POLITICS .- In a recent discusion at Nashville, the Opposition candidate for Governor, Colonel Netherland defined the position of himself and party as follows:

the same way. Governor Harris was a good tion, carrying four guns off with them. Southern man, and he claimed to be as good; any charge that he would affiliate with the enemies of the South, to wrong the South, directly, or indirectly, for party purposes, was false from beginning to end.

bile (Alabama) Mercury informs us that there are active movements going on in that city, looking to a secession from the Union. It

of a political movement in the slaveholding States, irrespective, of course, of all old party designations; and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be undertaken now and here. Indeed, we are credibly informed that conferences have already held by leading patriotic gentlemen in this city, of all parties, and the plans of a Southern organization have been set on foot, and almost matured, preparatory to action. We earnestly ope the good work may go on, and speedily The country, we repeat, is ripe for the move-ment; and, if judiciously inaugurated, it will sweep over the land with a force that no opposition will be able to check. We ther cantion our friends in the country, everywhere, to be prepared for it, and to keep themselves m all entangling alliances which may

Gen. Bowman withdrew his resignation of the Superintendency of Printing on Monday. He holds on to that office and to the Constitu-

WHEELING VA .- The Republicans of Wheelng (Va.) extend the following cordial invitation to the party throughout the country. It would not be a bad idea to adopt their sugges-

have heard with heartfelt delight that those who have in charge the designation of the time and place of holding the next National Republican Convention, have had their attention called to this city as a possible place; therefore,

" Resolved, That we would most cordially and earnestly invite attention to the many advantages which Wheeling possesses for holding said Convention; especially to our location as central point, easily accessible from all parts prominent position as the second city in the leading Southern State; to the fact that there already exists among us and around us a wide spread and spreading Republican sentiment, and that the opposition to us is of such a friend-ly character as to have afforded many and leadpersonal assurances that a Republican Con ention would be cordially welcomed to our aidst, and their session in all respects made omfortable and agreeable.

Resolved, That we firmly believe it of the rst importance to the Republican party, that r next National Convention short a Southern State, in order to relieve our cause from the groundless, yet plausible, charge of sectionalism, which has in times past beer effectually urged against it; and that, in our opinion, no other measure would be half so ductive of a rapid growth of Republican inciples in the Southern States as holding this Convention upon Southern soil.

utive Committee determine to hold the Conven-tion in this city, it will be our pride and pleasure to make the most ample preparations for their comfort and convenience, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our fellowcitizen, John C. Underwood, to be by him presented to said comm

"J. M. PUMBHREY, President. "D. THOBURN, Secretary." lar organization of the Pennsylvania Democracy, in session at Altona, have adopted reso-

time to nominate a State ticket.

rvention in relation to Slavery in the Territo tatement of a New York paper, that Senator ries, as advocated by the Republicans in their platform of 1856, for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, or as advocated by the Ad

nistration Democrats for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. Third. Recommending the friends of popular "as non-essential." The States agrees to this lar sovereignty to vote for no candidates at the as the true basis of union. The States also or national offices, who refuse to stand clearly copies the following from the President's or-gan, the Constitution, and gives it emphatic of a State, shall form and regulate their own

domestic institutions in their own way. Fourth. Recommending to the Union State Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania to demand all times and in all places, the adoption of the principles promulgated by the Harrisburg Convention of the 13th of April, 1859, and which were enunciated in the Cincinnati plat-form of 1856, and in Mr. Buchanan's letter of

Fifth. That county committees of correspond-

ence be created. A committee was appointed to issue ress to the people of Pennsylvania. Speeches were made by all the members mmittee.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND THE LEADERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BOLTERS .- The Chicago Press and Tribune, some days ago, questioned the Chicago Times whether it endorsed the doctrine of John Hickman's speech. The Times, in reply, says:

"Nay! The doctrine that under our federaive system of government there is an 'eterna tagonism between Freedom and Slavery, and that 'one or the other must succumb the ascendency of the other,' is false and pernicious. We so denounced it when promulg ed by Mr. Lincoln, on the stump in Illinois ast fall-and the people, by voting to return Mr. Douglas to the Senate, accepted our posi-tion, and repudiated that of Mr. Lincoln. We characterized the same doctrine by similar erms when its assertion was renewed in Nev ohn Hickman has declared the same heresy, ve can do no less than denounce it again Come from whom it may, it is an alarming loctrine, and all who embrace it should l rowned upon by all patriotic citizens, as wandisturbers of the national tranquillity.

THE PRESIDENCY .- The Knoxville Whia remarks, that when Mr. Buchanan's term ends. eleven years will have elapsed since the office and that Southern man (Gen. Taylor) a Whig; Arizona, with an outlet at Guaymas, on the and twenty-nine years will have clapsed since, with the single exception of Polk, the nomination only replied to all of this by the working of the of the Democratic party for that office has been or three pieces of artillery, until the Government column had fairly come within rifle range.

MENT .- Boston, May 9 .- The question of action, requiring two years' residence after naturalization, was voted on t roughout the State to-day, and has probably been carried by a large majority. Boston gives 3,516 year to moment, they might have taken the advance 2,805 nays. Returns from fifty towns give 5.047 yeas to 2,706 nays.

DETAILS OF THE MEXICAN NEWS.

We gave last week a telegraphic report of the ictory of Miramon over the troops of the Liberal or Federal party. The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from that city under date of April 18, gives the following highpossession of the capital: 9

BATTLE OF THE SECO. D OF APRIL. On the morning of the 2¢ of April, the Fed-

eralists at Tacubaya attempted to take this city by a single assault upon the Garita de San Cosme. At 4 o'clock on the morning of that ual cannonade, which at least had the effect day, a column of 1,500 Federalists, under command of Saragosa, made their appearance, near | valor of the Federal forces was most ev of the Democratic platform, announcing the action commenced. The Federalists suffered position of that party on the Slavery question. great loss in the first charge, but they promptly the use in haranguing the people by the hour, upon the subject of Slavery? And here he with the second charge, and played great mistories by means of their arrangements to quit the unequality of their carries and light they were fairly their carries. But not with the second charge, and played great mistories and light they were fairly their carries. speech in this city. There was no Abolition their explosive missiles. A, this period of the understood to be opposed to the illiberal prop- party in the South, and no party holding any attack, the Federal forces were struck dumb to sympathy with opponents of Southern rights, see drawn up in good order all along the houses wherever or whoever they were. The Demo- in the San Cosme about 3,5,40 of the Governcratic party in Tennessee was not such a party, ment forces, with artillery, breastworks, and and he would denounce such a charge against everything to cut them to pieces, if they perthat party as a calumny; his own party was not such a party, and he had no doubt Governor Harris would dispose of a charge against it in ble, and they therefore retired from the positive construction. frontier riflemen that they wele forced to abandon the puranit, having receivered two of the captured guns. The Federa sts promptly took was in rifle-shot range of the Garita, and from this position they held all assistits of the Government forces in check. At 10 A. M., the lodging the Federalists by assault, and from that hour until late in the evening a warm fir-ing was kept up on both side and in fact, on e part of the Government, until long after the Federalists had retired under the cover of the

night to their headquarters at Tacubaya. The mortality in this action was severe on the part of the Government, and, for Mexican Federalists. The Government loss was over 200 in killed, about 350 in wounded, and as many more in dispersions and desertions. The small comparative number of wounded is accounted for by the fact that the Government forces were screened behind their barricades, and only their heads were exposed to receive rifle balls. It was a matter of serious reflec tion amongst the Government troops, that all of their companions were shot through the head. The loss on the part of the Federalists was

some forty odd killed, sixty-one wounded, and dispersed, who, had passed the Government works, and, finding their retreat cut off, took refuge among the camp followers, and escaped safely into this city. These have since got off from here, and joined their companions. The attack on the San Cosme, the second strongest point of defence in this capital, was a rash and ill-advised plan, if it was not the

result of treachery in the Federal camp. For my part, I incline to the opinion that the attack was planned in this city by the enemies of the federalists, and forced upon them through bribery. It is well known here that the attack was made in consequence of advices received advices came to this city on the 1st instant, and were forwarded from here, by means of a spy, to Tacubaya, at 71 P. M. of that day. But no been consumed in sending these dispatches to THE BLOOD-TRIESTY SPIRIT, ONCE AROUSED, CON Degollado in Tacubaya, and an hour or more consumed in considering their contents and de-ciding as to the plan of action, at 10 o'clock that same evening the Government was thor-oughly advised of all the decisions in the Federal council and camp. It is therefore no matter of surprise that, when the Federalists did attack, they found themselves completely sold. and were obliged to fall back. Jose Justo Alvarez, who was General-in-chief of the Federalists, and had the planning of the battles, has faires, named George Selby. He was thrown in fallen under suspicion, and is accused of have with the prisoners, and barely escaped execuing been bribed. He, however, allayed suspi-cions at the time, by declaring that he had cions at the time, by declaring that he had at the head of a procession of the prisoners, it ordered a flank movement on the San Cosme. order to let the blood-thirsty friends of the This he did do. He ordered up 200 men for a church gloat over the sight of a white faceflank movement, but it was discovered, when one who could be called a "cursed Yankee hey were prepared for attack, that their ammunition had not been ordered; and they were knew him, and his position was represented to obliged to fall back, without rendering the slightest assistance to their courades. The note to the fiends in the palace, and received a ordering of 200 men to do the work of 2.000, reply that the case would be looked to. But and the mishap in the ammunition department, looks very much as if these 200 men were in tended for sacrifice, and nothing else. to the plans of Alvarez is, that he is a foolish, weak-headed fellow, and by no means capable of his work.

of Alvarez, the Federalists dealt a severe blow to the Government on the 2d. The Governor of this capital, who commanded in person at the defence of the San Cosme, was forced to praise the bravery, discipline, and unerring aim, of the Federalist riflemen. Had they planned and promptly acted upon a sensible First. That it is inexpedient at the present time to nominate a State ticket.

Indeed of attack of the federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the Federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the Federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the Federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the Federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the Federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the Federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the Federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the Federaccount of one his of comraces, who would have fallen into the hands of the officer in charge of the exe-

Second. Formally proclaiming an unalterable | sally acknowledged that the riflemen from the frontier had shown themselves superior to the flower of the Government forces, and had they been again brought to attack, they would have easily accomplished the object for which the had come to this valley.

The correspondent of the Times representthe Liberals after the battle as inert and spiritless, while the party of the Church manifesteri great activity, and were in readiness for an ATTACK UPON THE PEDERALISTS -- OPENING

THE FIRE.

It was a beautiful Sunday afternoon. The sky was mellowed by a slight haze, which s ways hangs over this beautiful valley after hot day. Everything conspired to make proenading upon the house-tops agreeable, and do not think there was an azotea in M that had not a crowd of people on it, gazing t wards Tacubaya. At about four P. M. Government forces could be seen making the appearance to the west, and above the range the wood of Chapultepec. Their movemen were then rapid until they had obtained a p sition above Tacubaya. The batteries w soon put in order along a row of magueus, and before four and a half o'clock some two ieces were pitching shot and shell apor Federalists in Tacubaya, without intermis-The Federalists soon opened fire in repla though with a smaller number of pieces. sight was animated, as we viewed it from that little damage could be done to either This cannonade was kept up for two hour when the fire slacked, and finally died entire away. We could see the Government troo preparing their camp, and, with the exception of a lively fasilade in the early part of the evening, in which more people were killed than in the whole of the cannonade, the night's quiet was not disturbed by either party.

BATTLE OF THE ELEVENTH-BOT WORK-BY

TREAT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

At six o'clock, on the morning of the 11th the Government troops commenced to form the lomas to the west of Tacubaya. The conmander-in-chief, General Marquez, review hem, and at a little before seven o'clock ; lines were formed for attack. During all the time the Federalists failed to show themselven outside of their entrenchments. As the Cath dral clock pealed forth seven, the Government taneous attack of infantry was made upon t Molino de Valdes, a strong position of the Fe eralists in the highest part of Tacubaya. The President has been held by Southern man, strong, moved gallantly ahead, while their has teries in the rear kept up an incessant fire from about forty pieces of artillery. The Federalist They then opened a murderous fire upon a Massachusetts Constitutional. Amend-attacking column, completely cutting up the advance. The Government troops held the ground but a moment, for with the second d up in disorder, and were seen flying across the fields. Had the Federalists charged at the batteries of the Government, and perhaps ter inated the fate of the day. They failed to d gathered together, and a second charge of eserve infantry force was made upon the sar point, which shared the same fate.

At this second reverse, the tactics of the Government General-in-chief were changed. and the batteries were ordered forward upon Molino del Rev, Chapultence, and the Cond An attack upon the last place was repulsed in a all the line the Government forces were hele in check so soon as they came in range of the riflemen. But it was evident that the Feder alists had no head or plan of action, as ever advantage they gained was thrown away, an

part of their stores and ammunition. The Gov ernment forces manifested no desire to pursue them, but, on the contrary, entered Tacubaya only when the Federalists had been gone as CONDUCT OF THE VANQUISHED AND VICTORS-AS The people of Tacubaya, who had for three weeks enjoyed the protection and good order of the Federalists, were made to tremble with the appearance of the Government forces. They had no sooner entered the place, than they set to work pillaging all unoccupied or badly-deand set in pursuit of Federalists and those wh had not at all befriended them or enjoyed their political sentiments. The physicians who were

found in the hospitals assisting the wounded nearly all of whom were Government people were dragged from their humane work, at taken to the church of San Diego. In a shor time, twenty-eight persons had been thus col Lascano, being a military man. Five were physicians, (two of them medical students, who, rom pure feelings of philanthropy, had volum dent in Tacubaya, and the rest were poor art sans and laboring people. But, notwithstand ing the character of these prisoners, they were brutally assassinated in the putio of the church without so much as a drum-head court-martis One of the physicians was an American, and another an Englishman! I forbear remarks upon this atrocity, unequalled in savage or civilized warfare. When before have doctors been thus butchered for helping their suffering fellow-man? Nena Sahib finds his equal or su perior in General Marquez, General Miramon and other military fiends of Mexico. We are no longer dependent upon the tales from Indi for accounts of the most inhuman butcher The clergy of Mexico have shown themselve equal to the Sepoys. Two of the butchered were Americans. The names of one of them have been unable to obtain. The other wa Dr. John Duval, a man universally beloved by has cast a deep gloom over his acquaintance priests showed themselves in the streets of Ta cubaya, in their robes, and urged the drunker enemies who were found in the streets! What that the clergy of Mexico wish to relight the fires and tortures of the Inquisition!

TINUES. On the morning of the 12th, scouts were sent untortunate devils who did not please the fancy of the Government bloodhounds were lassoed and either dragged to death or shot on the spo All the poor population of Tacubaya, not plected by wealthy friends, were thrown it prison. Among these was a poor English boy ormerly servant of the Ex-British Chargé d'A tion at the time. He was brought to this city Fortunately he was recognised by persons who the British Minister, who addressed a polite notwithstanding this assurance, he was ordered to Tacubaya on the following morning, to be shot. This treachery on the part of Miramo

was only made known to the British Minister after poor Selby had been dispatched from this city for over an hour for the place of execution Several persons rushed promptly to the British Minister, to urge him to action; and to his breakfast, and went to the palace and demand ed the delay of execution. The order for dela was given, but it is known that while the orde was being written out, the time had already ex pired for the execution. By some providentia intervention, the execution in Tacubaya had been delayed—not on account of Selhy, but on